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SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. DECEMBER 1968 NO. 199

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MARKET REVIEW

On December 20 the Secretary determined that 10.6 million short tons, raw value, of sugar would be needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States during calendar year 1969. The press release announcing the action appears beginning at page 12, and the full text of the Secretary's determination was published in the December 25, 1968 Federal Register.

Sugar sales for the year to date continue at a record level although deliveries during November were slightly below those for the same month last year. As of December 21, 1968 preliminary reports indicate that almost 10.5 million tons of sugar, raw value, had been distributed compared with 10.0 million tons through that date last year.

Cane sugar refiners delivered 7,442,000 tons, or 71 percent of the total distribution in 1968 compared with 7,014,000 tons, or 70 percent through the comparable date in 1967 and 69 percent in 1966.

Beet processors' deliveries through December 21 were 2,781,000 tons or a little more than during the comparable period last year but about one percent less than their share of last year's deliveries by all primary distributors and nearly 2.5 percent less than their share of the deliveries as of the same date 1966. It would appear that beet processors are having difficulties recapturing the customers they lost to cane sugar refiners as a result of the short sugarbeet crops of 1966 and 1967.

Preliminary reports of raw and refined sugar inventories of all primary distributors as of November 30 amounted to 2,466,000 short tons, raw value--249,000 tons more than at the end of November 1967 and about 743,000 tons more than at the end of October 1968. Stocks of beet sugar processors continued to expand during November reflecting the processing of the current crops. As of November 30 beet processors reported 1,190,000 tons of sugar on hand compared with 1,082,000 tons on November 30 last year and 735,000 tons on October 31, this year. Cane sugar refiner's stocks of raw and refined sugar as of November 30 this year totaled 1,015,000 short tons, raw value, according to preliminary reports. This was 145,000 tons more than a month earlier and 126,000 tons more than at the end of November last year.

Deliveries of refined sugar by States during the first ten months of 1968 were five percent above those of the first ten months of last year. Increases occurred in all five of the geographical regions. The North Central region and the South had the largest increases--both regions were up 6.0 percent compared with last year while the West increased almost as much--5.9 percent, the mid-Atlantic 2.3 percent and New England 1.7 percent.

All but ten of the States received more sugar during January-October than last year. California had the largest increase, up 1,398,000 hundredweight followed by Illinois with an increase of 1,053,000 hundredweight and Georgia which was up 649,000 hundredweight. Two States, Pennsylvania and Texas had increases of 450,000 and 444,000 hundredweight respectively, five States had increases in the range of 300,000 to 400,000 hundredweight and six had increases ranging from 200,000 to 300,000 hundredweight. Of the ten States in which less sugar was delivered during January-October in 1968 than in the same months of 1967, all had declines of less than 100,000 hundredweight. Five were in the Western region, three in the New England region and one each in the North Central and Southern regions.

Third quarter 1968 deliveries of sugar to processors of food and other products increased 11.5 percent above the comparable quarter of 1967 while deliveries of sugar for consumption in the homes and institutions increased 0.5 percent. All of the food processing groups received more sugar than in the same quarter of last year. Of the five major food processing groups, beverage manufacturers increased the most--up 14.8 percent, followed by canners up 14.1 percent, manufacturers of ice cream and dairy products up 8.6 percent, bakery, cereal and allied products up 8.0 percent and confectionery and related products up 5.9 percent. The basket item of "multiple and all other industrial food uses" which accounted for about 6 percent of the third quarter deliveries of sugar to all industrial users increased 16.8 percent while deliveries to industrial users for non-food products (less than one percent of all industrial sugar deliveries) declined 3.8 percent. Two of the four non-industrial type users received more sugar during the third quarter in 1968 than in 1967. The relatively minor category of "hotels, restaurants and institutions" increased 11.2 percent and the "retail grocers, chain stores and supermarkets" category, 4.3 percent. Of the non-industrial categories which declined, "wholesale grocers, jobbers and sugar dealers" received 0.1 percent less sugar and the category of "all other deliveries including deliveries to Government agencies" declined 26.6 percent.

Deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar (both beet and cane) by primary distributors during the first three quarters of 1968 increased about four percent as compared with the same quarters of last year. Total direct deliveries of beet sugar declined about one percent while cane sugar deliveries increased 6 percent. All of the several categories of cane direct deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar increased during the period except consumer-size packages while all but the liquid sugar category of beet sugar deliveries declined.

Deliveries of cane and beet sugar in consumer-size packages (less than 50 pounds) by primary distributors during the third quarter in 1968 were 1.5 percent more than in 1967. Increases occurred in the North Central region (4.9 percent) and South (4.4 percent) while declines occurred in the West which was down 3.4 percent, the middle-Atlantic down 3.5 percent

and the New England region, down 13.7 percent. Third quarter deliveries of cane sugar in consumer-sized packages increased in the South and declined in all of the other regions while similarly packaged beet sugar deliveries were up in all of the regions except the South and in New England where there were no deliveries of beet sugar in consumer-size packages reported in the third quarter of either year.

Deliveries of liquid sugar, both cane and beet, by primary distributors during the third quarter of 1968 were up 21 percent as compared with the same quarter of 1967; deliveries of liquid cane sugar increased 24 percent and deliveries of liquid beet sugar increased 13 percent.

Dextrose sales of primary distributors in the third quarter of 1968 by type of buyer were about the same as for the comparable 1967 quarter although sales to industrial users which accounted for 97 percent of all dextrose sales reported during the quarter increased 2 percent and sales to non-industrial users decreased 42 percent. All of the industrial type users received more dextrose during the quarter as compared with last year, except the category of "bakery, cereal and allied products" which received 1.4 percent less.

Since November 22, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange price quotation for raw sugar duty paid and delivered to New York has been 7.62 cents per pound. During November the quotation averaged 7.58 cents per pound compared with 7.38 cents during November of last year, or an increase of about 3 percent. As of December 23 the price quotation was 7.62 cents per pound and averaged the same for the December 1-23 period. This compares with a price quotation of 7.29 cents on December 22 of last year and an average of 7.30 cents per pound for the December 1-22 period.

There were no announced changes in the wholesale price quotations for refined sugar sold in the basis pack--100-pound paper bags--in the several geographic regions during November. The current quotations are the same as they were for last December for the Pacific Coast territory and about one percent higher in all of the other territories except the Northeast. In the Northeast the price quotation in December of this year at 11.05 cents per pound is from four to six percent above last December when the quotation for the basis pack ranged from 10.25 to 10.60 cents per pound for refined sugar sold in the territory. As of December 23 refiners were reported to be accepting orders for the basis pack at the following quoted prices:

	cane	beet
	Cents per pound in 100 lb. paper bags	
Northeast	11.05	
Southeast	10.65	
Gulf	10.50	
Eastern beet		9.85
Chicago-west	9.85	9.85
Direct-shipment territory	9.75	9.75
Lower Pacific Coast	10.25	10.25
Northwest intermountain	10.15	10.15

The U. S. retail price for refined sugar sold in 5-pound paper bags averaged 12.26 cents per pound in October compared with 12.16 cents during October 1967 and 12.22 cents per pound in September of this year. The January-October 1968 average retail price was 12.18 cents per pound compared with 12.19 cents during the same period last year.

Little change was noted in the sugarbeet crop during November. It is still likely that beet sugar production from the 1968 crop (Sugar Act basis) will be within the range from 3.5 to 3.6 million short tons raw value.

The freeze of December 15-16 damaged the Florida sugarcane crop. It is still too early to assess the extent of the damage which will depend in some degree upon the weather during the balance of the harvest season.

The harvest in Louisiana is almost complete and it appears that sugar production will approach 700,000 tons.

Hawaiian sugar production for the year through December 14, 1968 totaled 1,227,464 tons, 96 degree basis. As of that date all but 8 mills had completed grinding. This compares with 1,187,830 tons of sugar produced as of December 16 last year when all mills had completed grinding.

The spot quotation for World sugar bagged and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports, including Brazil, averaged 2.39 cents per pound during November compared with 2.32 cents during November 1967 and 1.90 cents during October 1968. The World spot price quotation continues to show strength having reached 2.60 cents per pound on October 31 followed by a rising trend in December. On December 5 the quotation reached 2.65 cents per pound, rose to 2.81 cents on December 13 to 2.85 cents on December 18. On December 23 World sugar was quoted at 2.90 cents per pound and for the period December 1-23 averaged 2.72 cents per pound compared with 2.14 cents during the comparable period last year. On December 24 futures contracts for World sugar were quoted on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange at 3.13 cents per pound for March 1969 delivery and 3.40 cents for May 1970 delivery.

A talk by Tom O. Murphy, Director
Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization
and Conservation Service, United States
Department of Agriculture at the Annual
Meeting of Cane Sugar Refiners in Washington, D.C.
on November 20, 1968

Each of you is a sugar expert -- that makes it a little hard for me to find something to talk about which will have any news value for you. Perhaps the best chance is in the international field. In any event, Irv Hoff has suggested that; probably he foresaw my dilemma.

It would seem that the less than two cent pound average price for world market raw sugar which has prevailed for more than three years is now history, at least until such time as we complete the present cycle.

After three years, which must seem longer to sugar producers who sell in the world market, the surplus stocks which came into existence from the large 1964-65 crop are now being cut into. Some stocks reduction occurred during the 1967-68 crop year and it seems likely that another will occur during 1968-69, at least in areas which influence the world market. Meanwhile, consumption has been growing so that some portion of what were once surplus stocks is now needed as regular working level inventories. We sometimes forget just how steady and significant market growth is: World consumption in the next crop year will be one-sixth larger than in 1964-65 -- just four years earlier.

It is now clear that the 1968 beet sugar crop in Europe will be smaller than a year ago by perhaps a million tons or more. Hard information on the 1968-69 sugarcane crop is not yet available, but there is little evidence of expansion next year except for recovery in India, and recovery from the long drought in the Caribbean Area. India doesn't really count at present in the world market because consumption there is geared closely to, and will, increase with production. It is also true that the 1968 beet sugar crop in the United States is up by 8 or 9 hundred thousand tons, but this sugar also does not become a complete world market factor, since the production increase will be used in part to replenish badly depleted stocks.

World consumption may be expected to increase by more than 2 million tons. Even if production increases by a similar amount, much of it will be in the United States and India. Hence, stocks which have a direct bearing on the market will be further curtailed.

The surplus generated by the 1964-65 crop over and above a good working level of stocks amounted to about 5 million tons to begin with. Two million tons of this has now been converted to necessary working stocks because of market growth. Stock depletion during 1967-68 and 1968-69 should make further inroads and leave a surplus, say, of a million tons, which in view of world consumption of almost 70 million metric tons in 1968-69 brings the supply-demand situation practically into balance.

Of course, surplus stocks don't tell the whole story. Stocks plus new crop production -- total supply -- becomes the governing factor as the crop year progresses. On this basis, we again seem to have a near balance. Whenever total supply is as low as 120 percent of world disappearance we have in a practical sense, a shortage and a strong market. When supply is as much as 130 percent, we have a glut. The best present indication of the 1968-69 supply is right in the middle of the range, say 125 percent.

It is also more likely than not that an international sugar agreement will become operative either at the first of next year or some time during the first half of the year.

As you know, participation by the United States in the international agreement is not essential to its operation since all of the sugar imported for consumption in this country comes in under the Sugar Act on terms more favorable to the foreign countries than they hope to have on the world market. Conversely, participation is not technically essential from the United States' point of view, since our foreign supplies are specifically excluded from the operation of the Agreement.

The position of the United States as to the new agreement has not been developed and will not be until the text has been thoroughly analyzed. So, I will simply try to describe the terms of the agreement as objectively as possible, without any implication as to what our government's attitude ultimately may be.

You will recall that the United States attended the first session of the conference in May. When that session ended in early June there were two serious unresolved problems, in addition to some technical points that also needed attention. The two serious matters were: First, there had been no accommodation with the European Economic Community which probably will be a substantial net exporter of sugar to the world market in the future; Second, there were no effective means of controlling the re-exports of Cuban sugar through non-member communist countries -- a pass-through which could defeat all efforts to bring order to the world market.

The United States proposed that progress with respect to these two serious matters and other technical complexities could be better achieved in small working parties, rather than at a resumed full-scale conference in October. After having suggested postponement, the United States did not attend the October session of the conference, and along with other countries received a text of the proposed new agreement only a couple of weeks ago.

The October session of the conference, while it made no progress with respect to EEC participation and only limited progress with respect to the pass-through problem, did produce the text of a new agreement, which is presumably acceptable to most of the important exporters and importers present at the conference.

The agreement is open for signature until December 24. If then approved by a sufficient number of countries, it would become effective January 1, 1969, or at any time during the first half of next year when countries with 60 percent of the exporting votes and countries with 50 percent of the importing votes sign the document and give notice of their intention to seek ratification in accordance with their constitutional processes.

Like the predecessor agreement which operated from 1954 to 1961, inclusive, the agreement is a supply-management instrument based on export quotas, a price range objective, and price triggers.

The agreement applies to the residual market. Exports (1) to the United Kingdom within negotiated price quotas, (2) to the United States for consumption therein, (3) within the guaranteed price quota of the African and Malagasy sugar agreement and (4) by Cuba to the socialist countries are regarded as special arrangements apart from the residual market.

The United Kingdom and the U.S.A. special arrangements create no problems since both countries are large net importers of sugar. The African and Malagasy arrangement is a closed circuit. However, exports by Cuba to the socialist countries are quite unusual, complicated and under certain conditions could preclude effective supply management for the following reasons:

Sugar shipped from Cuba to the USSR is exempt from Cuba's residual market quota, yet is credited to the USSR as an import from the residual market; the USSR with the status of a net importer agreed to limit its gross exports of sugar to the residual market to 1.1 million tons in 1969 and to a quantity between 1.1 and 1.25 million tons in 1970 and 1971, except that exports by the USSR to communist countries are excluded from the limitation; re-exports of Cuban sugar by most non-member importing countries; i.e., Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, North Korea, North Viet Nam, Albania, and Mongolia, are subject to no limitation; if exports to the free market by East Germany and Mainland China (also non-members) exceed 300,000 tons, the excess would be deducted from Cuba's residual market quota in the following year but only to the extent that Cuba's exports to these countries in the same quota year were more than 910,000 tons; Cuban exports to Czech oslovakia, Hungary and Poland in excess of 250,000 metric tons would be charged to its residual market quota. Clearly, Cuba has many options.

The price range is from 3-1/4 to 5-1/4 cents per pound. The Council may take price strengthening basic quota-reducing actions at stated intervals below 4 cents and the reverse above 4.5 cents with quotas to be suspended when the price exceeds 5-1/4 cents per pound. When the price rises above that level, exporters are expected to give priority to member importers on commercially equal terms. If the price rises above 6.5 cents per pound,, exporters undertake to supply their traditional residual market customers, to the best of their ability, with a quantity of sugar equal to the average quantity sold to them during the previous two calendar years.

Basic tonnage quotas for the residual market total 7.7 million tons. These quotas with minor exceptions are subject to a 10 percent reduc-

tion and to a further 5 percent reduction if the price having reached the minimum of the range thereafter declines below that figure. In addition, the stated re-export exemptions referred to in the preceding item amount to 1.65 million tons, and this quantity is not subject to any reduction, When the 10 percent reduction is in effect, the total defined entitlements would be about 8.6 million tons. In addition, there is a hardship fund of 150,000 tons which the Council has discretion to allocate in special circumstances. The Council in its discretion may reallocate quota deficits.

World net imports of sugar under all arrangements were from 16 to 17 million metric tons annually in the three year period 1965, 1966, and 1967. After deducting the net imports of the USA, the UK (under the negotiated price quotas), USSR, and three members of the European Economic Community (which is now a net exporting entity), the remaining net imports ranged from 8.2 million to 8.7 million tons. After excluding from these quantities the net imports of a number of communist countries the remainder ranged from 7.6 to 8.0 million tons.

The European Economic Community has been offered a quota of 300,000 tons. The Community contended that it had an export potential of 1.2 million tons. Many people thought at the first session that the Community might be willing to accept a quota of 1.2 million or 600,000 tons. At that session, and, apparently, at the fall session there was really no negotiation by the Conference leadership with the Community. Spokesmen for the EEC have stated clearly that the Community will not accept the quota offered to it. Under the terms of the agreement during the first year, at least, that is now the only quota that could be granted the Community. It appears from the text that the Council could, beginning in the second year of the agreement, offer a quota different from that listed in the proposed agreement, to countries wishing to accede. So, for 1969 at least, the EEC will be outside the agreement. It may restrain its marketings as a voluntary gesture and also to support a better price for its own exports. Disappointing yields from the 1968 sugarbeet crop may make it easier for the Community to adopt this approach. Furthermore, the fiscal drain of heavily subsidized exports may provide a similar incentive. Nevertheless, the Community will be a free agent and make its own market decisions.

Since the Cuban crop next year is not expected to be extraordinarily large, the potential pass-through on re-exports of Cuban sugar through non-member Communist countries would probably pose no difficulties, in the first year of the agreement's operations. On the other hand, 1970 is the year when Mr. Castro has said that Cuba will produce 10 million tons, and that the credibility of his Government can be judged on its performance that year. If Cuba were then or later to get its production up to 8 or 10 million tons, the pass-through problem could become acute.

Wrapping it all up, in 1969 we will probably see better prices in the world market than have prevailed since 1964. Stocks will be more manageable, countries will no longer be producing heavily simply to qualify for a large world market export quota, now that these quotas have been established. The agreement, if it comes into operation, will have a further moderating affect upon competition in the world market.

In the long pull beyond 1969, political decisions in Cuba and the Community, not the actions of the International Sugar Council, will probably be the dominant considerations. These decisions, if opting for large production and exports and if backed up by ability (in the case of Cuba) could also abort the natural movement of the cycle. Left to its own devices, the cycle might be expected to run as follows: After arriving at a near balance in 1968-69 with the assimilation of surpluses, consumption would outpace production in the next one or two crop years; lucrative prices would develop and thereafter bring on a step-up in production, new land would be dedicated to sugarcane and inventories restored to normal or above normal levels. Of course, if 1969-70 crop production is unusually large in Cuba and Western Europe, and the crop elsewhere is normal, the final phases of the present cycle would be telescoped out of existence.

Through the mist, that's the way it looks to me as of now.

Thank you very much.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1969 SUGAR SUPPLIES

Sugar requirements for 1969 announced:

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on December 20, 1968 determined the quantity of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for calendar year 1969 to be 10.6 million short tons, raw value. The determination is the same as the Secretary's proposal announced on November 18 (press release USDA 3635-68) with these exceptions:

1. Raw sugar amounting to 2 million tons within the quotas of foreign countries may be imported before July 1, 1969. Of this quantity, importations before April 1 may not exceed the sum of 850,000 tons and the quantity of 1969 quota raw sugar imported this year for refining and storage under bond. The corresponding figures in the proposal were 1.9 million tons and 750,000 tons.

2. Second priority with respect to the allocation of quarterly importations among individual countries, within their annual quotas, would provide a minimum of 5,000 tons in each of the first two quarters and up to 20 percent of the annual quota in the first quarter and up to 50 percent in the first half, subject however to availability of allocation quantities after allocation based on past history pursuant to the first priority.

Requirements for 1968 were initially determined as 10.4 million tons with authorized imports during the first half of 2.1 million tons and during the first quarter, the sum of 750,000 tons and the quantity imported under bond during the previous year for refining and storage. The final adjusted determination for 1968 was for 11 million tons while actual imports during the first half amounted to 2,375,000 tons, of which about 100,000 tons had been imported under bond during the prior year and 850,000 tons in the first quarter.

Careful consideration was given to the views received in response to the proposed determination for 1969 which in a general way may be summarized as follows:

The Industrial Sugar Users Group favored an 11.2 million tons requirements level without quarterly limitations on imports of raw cane sugar and with immediate reallocation of prospective deficits in area and country quotas. One food processing concern recommended annual requirements of 11.6 million tons with permitted imports of 900,000 tons in the first quarter and 2.4 million tons in the first half.

Cane sugar refiners opposed quarterly limitations on imports of raw cane sugar.

Domestic beet sugar processors recommended that initial requirements be established at 10.4 million tons. The National Sugarbeet Growers Federation suggested the same level if quarterly imports were not imposed but concurred with the Department's proposal. Puerto Rican sugar producers concurred with the Department's proposal but felt the 10.6 million ton requirements level might be too high. Mainland sugarcane producers and processors concurred with the requirements level as proposed.

Distribution of refined cane sugar during November and early December continued the above-normal trend noticeable earlier. Also, entries of 1969 quota sugar in December for refining under bond are slightly less than anticipated. Consequently, the inventories held by refineries at the beginning of next year may be somewhat smaller than anticipated in the proposed order. The larger imports authorized during the first quarter of 1969 will more than offset the influence of those factors.

Priorities for approving applications for importation during the first quarter and the second quarter of 1969, with the exception of the modifications previously mentioned, are as set forth in the proposed determination which was published November 23, 1968, at page 17360, of the Federal Register. Applications for the importation of sugar or for set aside of quota for arrival during the first quarter of 1969 received on or before December 26, 1968, will be considered as having been received at the same time. Applications for the importation of sugar during the second quarter received on or before January 15, 1969, will be considered as having been received at the same time.

The 1969 quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries and average imports of raw sugar into the continental United States, within quotas, for the first quarter and first half of the years 1965 through 1968, inclusive, are shown in the table on page 14.

Production area	Basic quotas	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202(d) 1/	Total quotas and prorations	Average imports into the United States during 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 2/	
				First quarter	First half
	Short tons, raw value				
Domestic beet area	3,120,333		3,120,333		
Mainland cane area	1,134,667		1,134,667		
Hawaii	1,200,000		1,200,000*		
Puerto Rico	1,140,000		1,140,000*		
Virgin Islands	15,000		15,000		
Total domestic areas	6,610,000		6,610,000		
Philippines	1,126,020		1,126,020*	236,852	556,112
Mexico	220,199	233,927	454,126	135,377	318,420
Dominican Republic	215,356	228,782	444,138	100,654	285,946
Brazil	215,356	228,782	444,138	96,775	187,066
Peru	171,772	182,481	354,253	74,147	154,246
British West Indies	86,029	73,610	159,639	27,579	85,612
Ecuador	31,335	33,289	64,624	11,227	23,269
French West Indies	27,062	23,156	50,218	8,275	41,552
Argentina	26,492	28,144	54,636	8,623	30,438
Costa Rica	25,353	26,933	52,286	13,882	34,664
Nicaragua	25,353	26,933	52,286	8,028	22,044
Colombia	22,789	24,210	46,999	6,715	19,229
Guatemala	21,365	22,697	44,062	17,763	39,309
Panama	15,952	16,947	32,899*	4,596	13,877
El Salvador	15,668	16,644	32,312	10,618	20,608
Haiti	11,964	12,710	24,674	6,391	18,140
Venezuela	10,825	11,500	22,325	1,615	7,123
British Honduras	6,267	5,363	11,630	165	4,636
Bolivia	2,564	2,723	5,287	30	30
Honduras	2,564	2,723	5,287	1,216	1,216
Australia	102,551	87,194	189,745	2,187	2,187
Republic of China	42,729	36,331	79,060	4,554	56,189
India	41,020	34,878	75,898	2,988	48,486
South Africa	30,195	25,674	55,869	23,118	25,465
Fiji Islands	22,504	19,134	41,638	650	650
Thailand	9,401	7,993	17,394	183	183
Mauritius	9,401	7,993	17,394	290	290
Malagasy Republic	4,843	4,117	8,960	0	0
Swaziland	3,703	3,149	6,852	204	204
Ireland	5,351	0	5,351*	0	0
Bahamas	10,000	0	10,000	0	0
Total	9,171,983	1,428,017	10,600,000	804,702	1,997,191

1/ Proration of the quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

2/ Basic data for primary consideration in prorating quarterly import limitations among foreign countries.

* Direct-consumption limits in tons: Hawaii - 36,353; Puerto Rico - 159,000
Philippines - 59,920; Panama - 3,817;
Ireland - 5,351

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1968 SUGAR SUPPLIES

U.S.D.A. Announces proration of additional 1968 sugar quota deficits:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on November 27, 1968 reallocated 6,913 short tons, raw value, of sugar deficit prorations to Western Hemisphere countries able to supply additional sugar.

Such deficits represent short falls in the deficits previously allocated to the French West Indies, Panama, Haiti and Bolivia of 226, 371, 6,058 and 258 short tons, raw value, respectively. The declaration of such deficits is based on information available to the Department that the four countries will not be able to supply these quantities by December 31, 1968.

The deficit determinations, prorations and revised quotas are shown in the table on page 16.

Production areas	Change in quotas	Basic quotas	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202(d) 1/	Deficits and deficit prorations	Total quotas and prorations
	Short tons, raw value				
Domestic beet sugar		3,311,000		-195,333	3,115,667
Mainland cane sugar		1,204,000			1,204,000
Hawaii		1,191,704			1,191,704*
Puerto Rico		1,140,000		-625,000	515,000*
Virgin Islands		15,000		-15,000	0
Total domestic areas		6,861,704		-835,333	6,026,371
Philippines		1,126,020			1,126,020*
Mexico	1,395	232,435	250,277	151,107	633,819
Dominican Republic	1,557	227,324	244,777	234,929	707,030
Brazil	1,365	227,324	244,771	147,786	619,881
Peru	1,088	181,318	195,236	117,877	494,431
British West Indies	480	90,809	74,186	52,976	217,971
Ecuador	199	33,076	35,614	21,503	90,193
French West Indies	-226	28,566	23,338	14,333	66,237
Argentina	168	27,964	30,111	18,180	76,255
Costa Rica	161	26,762	28,815	17,687	73,264
Nicaragua	0	26,762	28,815	-742	54,835
Colombia	144	24,055	25,902	15,637	65,594
Guatemala	136	22,552	24,284	14,907	61,743
Panama	-371	16,839	18,133	2,467	37,439*
El Salvador	100	16,538	17,809	10,932	45,279
Haiti	-6,058	12,629	13,598	1,193	27,420
Venezuela	69	11,426	12,301	7,429	31,156
British Honduras	35	6,615	5,404	3,861	15,880
Bolivia	-258	2,706	2,913	1,484	7,103
Honduras	16	2,706	2,913	1,787	7,406
Australia		108,249	87,853	7,174	203,276
Republic of China		45,104	36,605	2,989	84,698
India		43,300	35,141	2,870	81,311
South Africa		31,873	25,868	2,113	59,854
Fiji Islands		23,755	19,279	1,574	44,608
Thailand		9,923	8,053	-17,976	0
Mauritius		9,923	8,053	657	18,633
Malagasy Republic		5,112	4,149	339	9,600
Swaziland		3,909	3,173	260	7,342
Ireland		5,351	0	0	5,351*
Total foreign	0	2,630,925	1,507,371	835,333	4,973,629
Total	0	9,492,629	1,507,371	0	11,000,000

1/ Includes the proration of quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

* Direct-consumption portion: Hawaii - 37,620 tons; Puerto Rico - 165,000 tons; Republic of the Philippines - 59,920 tons; Panama - 3,817 tons; and Ireland - 5,351 tons.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date Announced	Nature of Action
November 29, 1968	Announced that an informal public hearing will be held December 19 in Washington to receive views and recommendations as to whether farm proportionate shares (individual farm sugar production quotas) should be established for the 1969-70 sugarcane crop in Puerto Rico. (See December 4, 1968 Federal Register.)
November 29, 1968	Announced estimated 1969 sugar requirements and quotas of 55,000 and 130,000 short tons, raw value, for local consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, respectively. (See December 4, 1968 Federal Register.)
December 5, 1968	Provides means for determining the rates of commercially recoverable sugar from sugarbeets of the 1968 crop. (See December 11, 1968 Federal Register.)
December 6, 1968	Announced revised processor allotments which limit the entry of Puerto Rican sugar into the continental United States for direct-consumption. The revised allotments reflect the determination of a deficit for one allottee totaling 1,618 tons which was prorated to another allottee able to supply additional sugar. (See December 18, 1968 Federal Register.)
December 26, 1968	Announced 1969 sugar requirements and quotas for local consumption of 55,000 short tons, raw value, for Hawaii and 130,000 tons for Puerto Rico. This action makes effective, without change, as of January 1, 1969, the requirements and quotas set forth in a Notice of Proposed Rule Making published on December 4, 1968 (Press Release USDA 3768-68).

Date Announced	Nature of Action
December 26, 1968	Announced that a public hearing regarding allotment to processors of the 1969 sugar quota for the Domestic Beet Sugar Area will be held January 23, 1969 at 10 a.m. (EST) in Room 2-W, Administration Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Purpose of the hearing is to receive evidence that will enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish allotments which would make fair, efficient and equitable distribution of the Domestic Beet Sugar Area quota for the calendar year 1969.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. November 1968 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 814,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 107,000 tons from October 1968 and down 4,000 tons from November 1967. January-November 1968 deliveries 9,861,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 443,000 tons from January-November 1967. Final data for October 1968 deliveries 921,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary as 943,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks November 30, 1968 were 2,466,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 249,000 tons from a year ago, and up 743,000 tons from end October 1968. During November refiners' stocks increased by 145,000 tons, beet processors' stocks by 455,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks by 146,000 tons, and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks decreased 2,000 tons.

3. Charges to 1968 quotas through November 30, 1968 were 10,231,045 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 768,955 tons to be supplied within the 11,000,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-October deliveries, 1968 as compared to 1967, were up in all of the 5 regions: Increases - North Central and South 6.0 percent, West 5.9 percent, mid-Atlantic 2.3 percent and New England 1.7 percent.

5. Third quarter 1968 sugar deliveries were larger to six of the seven industrial user groups than for the same 1967 quarter, and they were also larger to two of the four non-industrial buyer groups. To industrial buyers the national decrease was 11.5 percent, and to non-industrial buyers 0.5 percent.

Table 1. - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-October 1968

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet processors	Importers	Mainland cane processors 1/	Refiners: Raw	Refiners: Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			SUPPLY			
1. Inventory Jan. 1,1968	1,428,697	34,114	332,015	812,173 2/	266,194 2/	2,873,193
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	174,186	0	0	4,214	178,400
b. Produced from beets or cane	1,704,256	0	583,035	25,192	13,673)	
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	767,379	0	0)	1,558,777 3/
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	6,358,323 4/	0)	
Less raws melted	0	0	0	6,603,369	)	-245,046 5/
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	6,554,577	6,554,577
e. Adjustments	+1,630	-31	-3,324	+343	-4,667	-6,049
f. Sub-total	1,705,886	174,155	-187,668	-219,511	6,567,797	8,040,659
3. Net total supply	3,134,583	208,269	144,347	592,662	6,833,991	10,913,852
			DISPOSITION			
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	2,399,110	169,820	40,035	13,167	6,424,307	9,046,439
b. Export	0	0	0	0	65,693	65,693
c. Livestock feed & alcohol	0	26,146	2	0	52,749	78,897
d. Sub-total	2,399,110	195,966	40,037	13,167	6,542,749	9,191,029
5. Inventory Oct.31,1968	735,473	12,303	104,310	579,495 6/	291,242 6/	1,722,823
6. Total distribution and inventory	3,134,583	208,269	144,347	592,662	6,833,991	10,913,852

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 234,353; Refined, 32,391; Total,266,744.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 767,379 tons received from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Refiners' inventories include mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 62,447; Refined,9,166; Total, 71,613. Importers' inventory include 2,133 tons for quota exempt purposes.

Table 2. Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-October 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
		Short tons, raw value	
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	13,167	12,083	+1,084
Refiners' refined	6,542,749	6,130,578	+412,171
Sub-total	6,555,916	6,142,661	+413,255
Beet processors' refined	2,399,110	2,384,611	+14,499
Importers' direct consumption	195,966	271,283	-75,317
Mainland sugarcane processors'	40,037	40,885	-848
Total	9,191,029	8,839,440	+351,589
For: Export	65,693	55,874	+9,819
Livestock feed & alcohol	78,897	183,484	-104,587
Continental consumption 1/	9,046,439	8,600,082	+446,357
Puerto Rico	100,000 2/	102,621	-2,621
Hawaii	34,302	43,279	-8,977

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad. 2/ Estimated.

Table 3. Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, October 31, 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
		Short tons, raw value	
Refiners' raw	579,495	402,092	+177,403
Refiners' refined	291,242	269,596	+ 21,646
Sub-total 1/	870,737	671,688	+199,049
Beet processors' refined	735,473	636,701	+98,772
Importers' direct consumption	12,303	29,337	-17,034
Mainland sugarcane processors'	104,310	80,039	+24,271
Total	1,722,823	1,417,765	+305,058

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1968 - Raws, 62,447; Refined, 9,166; Total,71,613; 1967 - Raws, 15,348; Refined, 0; Total, 15,348.

Table 4. Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, November and January-November, 1968 and 1967

Item	1968 1/		1967	
	November	Jan.-Nov.	November	Jan.-Nov.
		Short tons, raw value		
Refiners	564,124	7,120,040	599,914	6,742,575
Beet processors' refined	230,544	2,629,654	206,151	2,590,762
Importers' direct consumption	14,395	210,361	17,385	288,668
Mainland sugarcane processors'	5,000 2/	45,037	5,579	46,464
Total	814,063	10,005,092	829,029	9,668,469
For: Export	n.a.	65,693	3,767	59,641
Livestock feed & alcohol	n.a.	78,897	7,407	190,891
Continental consumption 3/	814,063	9,860,502	817,855	9,417,937

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5. Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, November 30, 1968 and 1967

Item	1968 1/	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
		Short tons, raw value	
Refiners' raw	707,585	635,812	+71,773
Refiners' refined	307,759	253,823	+53,936
Sub-total	1,015,344	889,635	+125,709
Beet processors' refined	1,190,485	1,081,828	+108,657
Importers' direct consumption	10,388	32,629	-22,241
Mainland sugarcane processors'	250,000 2/	212,726	+37,274
Total	2,466,217	2,216,818	+249,399

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

Table 6.Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-October 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
	Short tons, raw value		
Production			
Mainland cane	616,644	536,562	+80,082
Domestic beet	1,705,886	1,498,676	+207,210
Total	2,322,530	2,035,238	+287,292
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	338,816	193,999	+144,817
For direct-consumption	7,856	5,881	+1,975
Louisiana processor-refiners	100,273	74,901	+25,372
Florida sugarcane processors	592,533	558,738	+33,795
Sub-total	1,039,478	833,519	+205,959
Beet processors	2,399,110	2,384,437	+14,673
Total	3,438,588	3,217,956	+220,632

Table 7. Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 8.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
	Short tons, raw value					
For export						
Argentina	2,385				2,385	
Australia	4,564				4,564	
Brazil	9,753	24,120			9,753	24,120
Colombia	17,905	2,404			17,905	2,404
Dominican Republic	11,093	6,889			11,093	6,889
El Salvador	2,690				2,690	
Hawaii	1,013	676			1,013	676
Mexico		52				52
Peru	133	438		281	133	719
Puerto Rico	376	375			376	375
Reunion	10,914				10,914	
South Africa	4,093	9,252			4,093	9,252
Total	64,919	44,206		281	64,919	44,487
For livestock feed						
Argentina	401				401	
Australia	1,423				1,423	
Belgium			3,279		3,279	
Brazil	4,602	11,352		10,141	4,602	21,493
Canada			16	3	16	3
Colombia	10,360	2,278			10,360	2,278
Dominican Republic	267	2,312			267	2,312
El Salvador	402				402	
France			3,692		3,692	
Poland			3,538	6,472	3,538	6,472
South Africa	467	4,424		2,985	467	7,409
Venezuela			3,282	4,119	3,282	4,119
Total	17,922	20,366	13,807	23,720	31,729	44,086
For alcohol						
Brazil		25,959		66,377		92,336
Colombia		25,256		23,567		48,823
Dominican Republic	6,873	22,214		3,473	6,873	25,687
Mexico				12,172		12,172
Total	6,873	73,429		105,589	6,873	179,018
Held pending availability of quota						
Bolivia		118				118
China	3,321				3,321	
Costa Rica	1,335	2,823			1,335	2,823
El Salvador	7,281				7,281	
Guatemala	9,823	2,175			9,823	2,175
Haiti		51				51
Honduras	101	325			101	325
Venezuela		997				997
Total	21,861	6,489			21,861	6,489
In Customs custody						
Brazil				345		345
Colombia				547		547
Dominican Republic				176		176
Hong Kong			1	8	1	8
Mexico		11,369				11,369
Total		11,369	1	1,076	1	12,445
GRAND TOTAL	111,575	155,859	13,808	130,666	125,383	286,525

Table 8. Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply[1/] January-October 1968 and and 1967

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption sugar		Total	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
	Short tons, raw value					
OFFSHORE						
Foreign						
Argentina	66,103	60,703			66,103	60,703
Australia	184,361	14,817			184,361	14,817
Belgium			3,312	10	3,312	10
Brazil	599,433	548,755		76,865	599,433	625,620
British Honduras	12,988	14,038			12,988	14,038
Bolivia	6,985	6,220			6,985	6,220
British West Indies	163,069	143,842	10		163,079	143,842
Canada			16	3	16	3
China, Republic of	84,808	68,577			84,808	68,577
Colombia	91,092	81,592	7	24,122	91,099	105,714
Costa Rica	71,615	63,190			71,615	63,190
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	572,181	566,419		3,648	572,181	570,067
Ecuador	65,814	70,690			65,814	70,690
El Salvador	53,719	30,843			53,719	30,843
Fiji Islands	30,555	13,189			30,555	13,189
France			3,692	10	3,692	10
French West Indies	63,901	55,797			63,901	55,797
Germany, West			10	7	10	7
Guatemala	59,837	53,037			59,837	53,037
Haiti	27,368	28,529			27,368	28,529
Hong Kong			3		3	
Honduras	2,590	6,410			2,590	6,410
India	65,040	50,587	2		65,042	50,587
Ireland			5,361	5,341	5,361	5,341
Mexico	610,744	528,254	3	12,184	610,747	540,438
Netherlands			10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	34,357	38,154			34,357	38,154
Panama	33,623	29,248	3,817	3,820	37,440	33,068
Paraguay			10	10	10	10
Peru	399,123	316,319		281	399,123	316,600
Philippines	914,085	950,659	16,614	14,651	930,699	965,310
Poland			3,538	6,472	3,538	6,472
South Africa	55,614	57,459		2,985	55,614	60,444
Sweden			10	10	10	10
Thailand		13,430				13,430
United Kingdom				10		10
Venezuela	28,817	25,852	3,282	4,121	32,099	29,973
Total	4,297,822	3,836,610	39,707	154,570	4,337,529	3,991,180
Domestic						
Hawaii	975,938	1,050,534	4,214[2/]	541[2/]	980,152	1,051,075
Puerto Rico	315,394	520,356	134,479	128,419	449,873	648,775
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	1,291,332	1,570,890	138,693	128,960	1,430,025	1,699,850
Total all offshore	5,589,154	5,407,500	178,400	283,530	5,767,554	5,691,030
Mainland cane area	792,571	666,236	13,673[3/]	8,930[3/]	806,244	675,166
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,790	1,441	0	0	1,790	1,441
Grand total	6,383,515	6,075,177	192,073	292,460	6,575,588	6,367,637

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 7.

2/ Refined sugar received by refiners.

3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor - refiner.

Table 9. Status of 1968 quotas and charges as of November 30, 1968

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Total charges to quotas 1/2/3/	Balances 2/
	Short tons, raw value		
Domestic beet sugar	3,115,667	2,630,000	485,667
Mainland cane sugar	1,204,000	1,190,000	14,000
Hawaii	1,191,704	1,139,981	51,723
Puerto Rico	515,000	479 975	35,025
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Total	6,026,371	5,439,956	586,415
Republic of the Philippines	1,126,020	1,058,082	67,938
Argentina	76,255	76,255	0
Australia	203,276	203,276	0
Bolivia	7,103	7,103	0
Brazil	619,881	619,881	0
British Honduras	15,880	15,880	0
British West Indies	217,971	192,077	25,894
China, Republic of	84,698	84,698	0
Colombia	65,594	62,827	2,767
Costa Rica	73,264	73,264	0
Dominican Republic	707,030	671,170	35,860
Ecuador	90,193	87,759	2,434
El Salvador	45,279	45,279	0
Fiji Islands	44,608	44,608	0
French West Indies	66,237	66,237	0
Guatemala	61,743	61,743	0
Haiti	27,420	27,420	0
Honduras	7,406	7,406	0
India	81,311	79,163	2,148
Ireland	5,351	5,351	0
Malagasy Republic	9,600	9,600	0
Mauritius	18,633	18,633	0
Mexico	633,819	626,663	7,156
Nicaragua	54,835	34,355	20,480
Panama	37,439	37,439	0
Peru	494,431	476,637	17,794
South Africa	59,854	59,785	69
Swaziland	7,342	7,342	0
Thailand	0	0	0
Venezuela	31,156	31,156	0
Total foreign	4,973,629	4,791,089	182,540
Grand total	11,000,000	10,231,045	768,955

1/ Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized for entry.

2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances; Hawaii, 4,213 and 33,407; Panama, 3,816 and 1; Philippines, 20,319 and 39,601; Puerto Rico, 151,049 and 13,951; Ireland, 5,351 and 0.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption: Hawaii, 0; Puerto Rico, 0.

Table 10. Quota-exempt and over quota sugar authorized for entry as of November 30, 1968 1/

Country	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	For refining under bond	Total
		Short tons, raw value			
Argentina	2,385	401		1,030	3,816
Australia	4,564	1,423		2,789	8,776
Belgium		5,126			5,126
Brazil	9,218	9,099	535	1,537	20,389
British Honduras				1,154	1,154
Canada		16			16
China, Republic of				3,321	3,321
Colombia	18,632	18,057	5,768		42,457
Costa Rica				1,335	1,335
Dominican Republic	11,093	267	6,873		18,233
El Salvador	2,690	402		17,585	20,677
France		3,692			3,692
Guatemala				13,506	13,506
Honduras				1,774	1,774
Malagasy Republic				288	288
Mexico	11,122				11,122
Peru	133				133
Poland		3,538			3,538
Reunion	10,914				10,914
South Africa	4,093	467			4,560
Swaziland				290	290
Venezuela		3,282		2,719	6,001
Total	74,844	45,770	13,176	47,328	181,118

1/ In addition: (a) Under provisions of Sec. 212, 177 tons were entered as liquid sugar in small containers; 102 tons as the first ten tons; (b) Raw sugar was brought in for refining and return to: Hawaii 1,219 tons, Puerto Rico 376 tons; (c) Tons of sugar in Customs custody for subsequent entry: Hong Kong 1; United Kingdom 535.

Table 11. Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, October 1968

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	108,768		10,158	300	119,226
Maine	44,486				44,486
Massachusetts	430,420		16,441		446,861
New Hampshire	28,632		-2		28,630
Rhode Island	33,584		2,268		35,852
Vermont	19,073				19,073
Sub-total	664,963		28,865	300	694,128
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	785,582		83,045	300	868,927
New York	1,356,480	35,059	78,315	1,000	1,470,854
Pennsylvania	1,092,911	16,961	57,224		1,167,096
Sub-total	3,234,973	52,020	218,584	1,300	3,506,877
North Central					
Illinois	779,275	1,234,986	900	1,000	2,016,161
Indiana	393,251	118,350	400		512,001
Iowa	70,255	159,577			229,832
Kansas	35,917	89,645			125,562
Michigan	296,379	357,513			653,892
Minnesota	40,574	240,527			281,101
Missouri	276,735	154,273			431,008
Nebraska	20,711	167,829			188,540
North Dakota	119	36,437			36,556
Ohio	687,926	199,735			887,661
South Dakota	1,418	48,379			49,797
Wisconsin	140,012	253,506			393,518
Sub-total	2,742,572	3,060,757	1,300	1,000	5,805,629
Southern					
Alabama	237,513				237,513
Arkansas	98,160	7,330			105,490
Delaware	170,262		1,325		171,587
District of Columbia	37,566		401		37,967
Florida	315,730		1,200	60,909	377,839
Georgia	554,930			2,332	557,262
Kentucky	188,787	3,000			191,787
Louisiana	409,053			2,382	411,435
Maryland	352,343		29,795		382,138
Mississippi	121,113			119	121,232
North Carolina	336,144		825		336,969
Oklahoma	97,683	35,172	250		133,105
South Carolina	184,437		3		184,440
Tennessee	328,192			339	328,531
Texas	630,886	196,313			827,199
Virginia	288,183		10,872		299,055
West Virginia	82,666	4,800	400		87,866
Sub-total	4,433,648	246,615	45,071	66,081	4,791,415
Western					
Alaska	3,640	2,911			6,551
Arizona	33,679	29,426			63,105
California	802,908	938,337	16,800		1,758,045
Colorado	22,693	116,662			139,355
Idaho	3,603	20,892			24,495
Montana	-2,730	22,033			24,763
Nevada	7,975	4,071			12,046
New Mexico	796	19,202			19,998
Oregon	53,940	119,632			173,572
Utah	12,296	49,340			61,636
Washington	65,400	166,198			231,598
Wyoming	1,215	6,439			7,654
Sub-total	1,010,875	1,495,143	16,800		2,522,818
Grand total	12,087,031	4,854,535	310,620	68,681	17,320,867

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 12. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-October 1968

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	1,039,806	15,143	65,459	300	1,120,708
Maine	440,614	29,606	840		471,060
Massachusetts	4,137,329	46,565	154,102	300	4,338,296
New Hampshire	314,723	1,974	800		317,497
Rhode Island	346,771	7,359	18,596		372,726
Vermont	180,597	2,572			183,169
Sub-total	6,459,840	103,219	239,797	600	6,803,456
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	7,648,741	10,068	724,717	600	8,384,126
New York	12,434,426	305,866	925,569	1,000	13,666,861
Pennsylvania	10,654,534	70,723	599,463		11,324,720
Sub-total	30,737,701	386,657	2,249,749	1,600	33,375,707
North Central					
Illinois	8,937,631	10,611,768	7,450	46,200	19,603,049
Indiana	3,650,044	1,119,671	18,200		4,787,915
Iowa	632,618	1,441,572			2,074,190
Kansas	451,910	888,575		1,600	1,342,085
Michigan	3,074,376	3,174,241			6,248,617
Minnesota	421,386	2,018,688		3,000	2,443,074
Missouri	3,056,368	1,435,370	807	1,500	4,494,045
Nebraska	152,178	1,333,681		4,000	1,489,859
North Dakota	4,816	274,562			279,378
Ohio	7,027,034	1,693,544	8,940	100	8,729,618
South Dakota	14,012	336,823			350,835
Wisconsin	1,396,887	2,201,546			3,598,433
Sub-total	28,819,260	26,530,041	35,397	56,400	55,441,098
Southern					
Alabama	2,351,474			1,425	2,352,899
Arkansas	995,182	101,877			1,097,059
Delaware	1,593,322		20,255		1,613,577
District of Columbia	356,520		11,315		367,835
Florida	3,140,961		12,608	594,913	3,748,482
Georgia	5,749,412			7,574	5,756,986
Kentucky	2,021,511	5,400			2,026,911
Louisiana	3,383,000			38,357	3,421,357
Maryland	3,814,985		268,062		4,083,047
Mississippi	1,345,226			199	1,345,425
North Carolina	3,728,529		18,409		3,746,938
Oklahoma	1,042,435	360,865	1,750		1,405,050
South Carolina	1,568,808		5		1,568,813
Tennessee	3,309,457	960		3,348	3,313,765
Texas	6,439,152	1,728,164		47,683	8,214,999
Virginia	2,619,069	1,600	89,790		2,710,459
West Virginia	678,832	15,944	10,400		705,176
Sub-total	44,137,875	2,214,810	432,594	693,499	47,478,778
Western					
Alaska	33,852	26,229			60,081
Arizona	334,985	286,495			621,480
California	8,919,848	9,858,242	172,856	700	18,951,646
Colorado	177,089	1,147,568			1,324,657
Idaho	36,243	278,600			314,843
Montana	39,596	244,670			284,266
Nevada	79,748	32,623			112,371
New Mexico	59,905	178,348			238,253
Oregon	526,723	1,279,987	8,400		1,815,110
Utah	89,319	627,316		450	717,085
Washington	588,421	1,586,795	33,769		2,208,985
Wyoming	5,792	61,570			67,362
Sub-total	10,891,521	15,608,443	215,025	1,150	26,716,139
Grand total	121,046,197	44,843,170	3,172,562	753,249	169,815,178

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-October 1968

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors 1/	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
	Thousands of hundredweights 2/					
New England						
Connecticut	1,040	1,067	15		1,121	1,104
Maine	441	470	30	1	471	480
Massachusetts	4,137	4,044	46	31	4,338	4,233
New Hampshire	315	313	2		317	313
Rhode Island	347	365	7	2	373	376
Vermont	180	184	3		183	184
Sub-total	6,460	6,443	103	34	6,803	6,690
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	7,649	7,372	10	5	8,384	8,112
New York	12,434	12,545	306	366	13,667	13,655
Pennsylvania	10,655	10,210	71	190	11,325	10,871
Sub-total	30,738	30,127	387	561	33,376	32,638
North Central						
Illinois	8,938	7,858	10,612	10,649	19,603	18,550
Indiana	3,650	3,628	1,120	918	4,788	4,547
Iowa	633	665	1,441	1,375	2,074	2,040
Kansas	452	392	889	867	1,342	1,261
Michigan	3,074	2,833	3,174	3,048	6,249	5,881
Minnesota	421	361	2,019	1,868	2,443	2,234
Missouri	3,056	2,745	1,435	1,334	4,494	4,135
Nebraska	152	220	1,334	1,141	1,490	1,365
North Dakota	5	2	274	281	279	283
Ohio	7,027	6,739	1,694	1,605	8,730	8,345
South Dakota	14	18	337	307	351	325
Wisconsin	1,397	1,077	2,201	2,242	3,598	3,319
Sub-total	28,819	26,538	26,530	25,685	55,441	52,285
Southern						
Alabama	2,352	2,282			2,353	2,285
Arkansas	995	1,001	102	66	1,097	1,067
Delaware	1,593	1,511			1,614	1,524
District of Columbia	357	309			368	331
Florida	3,141	2,857			3,749	3,542
Georgia	5,749	5,095			5,757	5,108
Kentucky	2,022	1,935	5	38	2,027	1,973
Louisiana	3,383	3,298			3,421	3,328
Maryland	3,815	3,573		3	4,083	3,780
Mississippi	1,345	1,270			1,345	1,273
North Carolina	3,729	3,437			3,747	3,460
Oklahoma	1,042	1,001	361	359	1,405	1,360
South Carolina	1,569	1,418			1,569	1,418
Tennessee	3,309	3,268	1		3,314	3,269
Texas	6,439	6,079	1,728	1,690	8,215	7,771
Virginia	2,619	2,466	2		2,710	2,555
West Virginia	679	708	16	17	705	730
Sub-total	44,138	41,508	2,215	2,173	47,479	44,774
Western						
Alaska	34	17	26	24	60	42
Arizona	335	290	287	306	622	596
California	8,920	7,064	9,858	10,305	18,952	17,554
Colorado	177	131	1,148	1,059	1,325	1,190
Idaho	36	41	279	283	315	324
Montana	39	42	245	252	284	294
Nevada	80	66	32	41	112	107
New Mexico	60	48	178	161	238	209
Oregon	527	498	1,280	1,386	1,815	1,884
Utah	89	77	627	579	717	657
Washington	588	581	1,587	1,666	2,209	2,291
Wyoming	6	6	61	62	67	68
Sub-total	10,891	8,861	15,608	16,124	26,716	25,216
Grand total	121,046	113,477	44,843	44,577	169,815	161,603

1/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.
2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 14. Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, third quarter 1968 1/

Product or business of buyer	Beet (total)	Cane (total)	Imported D.C. (total)	Total all sugar	Liquid sugar included in totals: Beet	Liquid sugar included in totals: Cane
	Hundredweights 2/					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	2,245,801	4,751,934	147,734	7,145,469	74,477	692,132
Confectionery and related products	1,476,660	3,622,716	102,584	5,201,960	53,459	813,009
Ice cream and dairy products	979,553	2,031,991	51,315	3,062,859	476,806	1,520,566
Beverages	2,531,648	9,280,104	37,181	11,848,933	1,204,093	6,660,563
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	4,015,345	3,615,880	118,872	7,750,097	1,990,503	2,210,719
Multiple and all other food uses	574,668	1,672,421	53,699	2,300,788	48,019	586,514
Non-food products	28,733	261,242	21,221	311,196	3,092	109,995
Sub-total	11,852,408	25,236,288	532,606	37,621,302	3,850,449	12,593,498
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	22,951	390,780	7,873	421,604	4,845	48,622
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	3,336,843	8,574,679	381,249	12,292,771	157,131	83,006
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,305,444	5,226,451	282,938	6,814,833	36,342	70,464
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	191,903	390,231	800	582,934	4,732	22,570
Sub-total	4,857,141	14,582,141	672,860	20,112,142	203,050	224,662
TOTAL DELIVERIES	16,709,549	39,818,429	1,205,466	57,733,444	4,053,499	12,818,160
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	2,776,823	11,389,169	324,359	14,490,351		
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	5,315,270	7,961,679	826	13,277,775		

1/ Represents approximately 98.5 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 15.Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1968 and percentage change from third quarter 1967

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
	Hundredweights 1/					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	7,145,469	209,211	1,459,650	3,204,229	1,544,806	727,573
Confectionery and related products	5,201,960	333,791	2,004,746	1,922,790	477,926	462,707
Ice cream and dairy products	3,062,859	170,008	600,956	1,008,193	811,396	472,306
Beverages	11,848,933	356,436	2,122,053	3,410,105	4,258,672	1,701,667
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	7,750,097	130,818	1,025,585	1,792,344	928,546	3,872,804
Multiple and all other food uses	2,300,788	84,546	252,870	830,087	408,733	724,552
Non-food products	311,196	9,655	94,269	78,492	106,967	21,813
Sub-total	37,621,302	1,294,465	7,560,129	12,246,240	8,537,046	7,983,422
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	421,604	29,021	56,672	62,251	122,315	151,345
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	12,292,771	513,955	1,657,961	4,197,389	4,191,613	1,731,853
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	6,814,833	251,597	1,380,324	2,031,948	2,518,712	632,252
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	582,934	7,288	57,070	73,868	224,424	220,284
Sub-total	20,112,142	801,861	3,152,027	6,365,456	7,057,064	2,735,734
TOTAL DELIVERIES	57,733,444	2,096,326	10,712,156	18,611,696	15,594,110	10,719,156
	Percentage change from third quarter 1967					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+8.0	+3.0	+10.5	+7.6	+10.2	+1.9
Confectionery and related products	+5.9	+16.8	+2.3	+4.6	+18.0	+9.7
Ice cream and dairy products	+8.6	+12.7	+10.6	+3.0	+18.2	+2.5
Beverages	+14.8	+11.6	+12.8	+23.1	+10.5	+13.9
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+14.1	-12.9	+8.3	+5.9	+34.1	+17.0
Multiple and all other food uses	+16.8	-20.7	+5.1	-3.1	+35.6	+56.0
Non-food products	-3.8	+36.2	+17.5	-37.6	+3.7	+198.4
Sub-total	+11.5	+5.8	+8.4	+9.0	+14.7	+16.2
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+11.2	-13.3	-21.9	+44.7	+19.6	+18.4
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-0.1	-10.9	-8.0	+6.4	+3.3	-10.1
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+4.3	-15.6	+12.9	+5.6	+3.3	-2.5
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	-26.6	+12.8	-34.1	-47.1	-9.1	-30.1
Sub-total	+0.5	-12.4	-1.0	+5.2	+3.1	-9.3
TOTAL	+7.4	-2.0	+5.4	+7.6	+9.1	+10.8

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16. Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer-size packages (less than 50 pounds) third quarter 1968

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
		Hundredweights 1/	
United States	11,713,528	2,776,823	14,490,351
New England	551,543	0	551,543
Middle Atlantic	2,048,994	43,714	2,092,708
North Central and West, Combined 2/	3,306,481	2,663,725	5,970,206
South	5,806,510	69,384	5,875,894

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer-size packages in these areas: North Central, 4,172,601; West, 1,797,605

Table 17. Deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during January-September 1968 and 1967 with comparisons

First three quarters	Region					U.S. total	Type of sugar	
	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	North Central	West		Beet	Cane
				1,000 hundredweights 1/				
(1) Total direct deliveries								
1968	6,107	29,824	41,541	48,489	24,192	150,153	39,989	110,164
1967	6,064	29,247	39,605	46,079	22,676	143,671	40,537	103,134
Change	+43	+577	+1,936	+2,410	+1,516	+6,482	-548	+7,030
(2) Consumer-size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)								
1968	1,672	5,875	14,925	10,584	5,253	38,309	6,633	31,676
1967	1,781	6,034	14,659	10,800	5,385	38,659	6,919	31,740
Change	-109	-159	+266	-216	-132	-350	-286	-64
(3) Other deliveries, industrial and institutional								
1968	4,435	23,949	26,616	37,905	18,939	111,844	33,356	78,488
1967	4,283	23,213	24,946	35,279	17,291	105,012	33,618	71,394
Change	+152	+736	+1,670	+2,626	+1,648	+6,832	-262	+7,094
(3a) Bulk granulated								
1968	712	7,435	7,820	15,845	6,222	38,034	14,490	23,544
1967	753	7,428	7,069	14,664	5,164	35,078	14,541	20,537
Change	-41	+7	+751	+1,181	+1,058	+2,956	-51	+3,007
(3b) Liquid sugar								
1968	2,146	9,716	9,519	9,037	8,164	38,582	7,569	31,013
1967	1,949	9,085	8,215	7,932	6,670	33,851	6,855	26,996
Change	+197	+631	+1,304	+1,105	+1,494	+4,731	+714	+4,017
(3c) Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)								
1968	1,577	6,798	9,277	13,023	4,553	35,228	11,297	23,931
1967	1,581	6,700	9,662	12,683	5,457	36,083	12,222	23,861
Change	-4	+98	-385	+340	-904	-855	-925	+70

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 18.--Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, third quarter 1968 and percentage change from third quarter 1967

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
	Hundredweights					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,152,582	62,093	216,525	431,587	279,742	162,635
Confectionery and related products	253,503	530	132,900	105,062	5,735	9,276
Ice cream and dairy products	36,154	2,415	11,945	13,038	5,828	2,928
Beverages	238,214	5,477	95,211	71,801	41,860	23,865
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies preserves, etc.	259,882	6,177	48,358	101,319	40,142	63,886
Multiple and all other food uses	327,942	2,334	42,366	93,821	30,746	158,675
Non-food products	358,053	101,334	80,604	92,344	74,617	9,154
Sub-total	2,626,330	180,360	627,909	908,972	478,670	430,419
Non-industrial 2/	82,501	1,844	4,974	18,404	6,799	50,480
Total sales	2,708,831	182,204	632,883	927,376	485,469	480,899
	Percentage change from third quarter 1967					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	-1.4	-2.2	-7.8	+5.0	-1.1	-7.8
Confectionery and related products	+2.4	+0.8	-5.4	+19.8	-20.9	-19.3
Ice cream and dairy products	+5.2	-10.9	+39.3	+10.9	+2.6	-48.2
Beverages	+2.9	+6.8	+5.1	-4.1	+18.6	-6.8
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies preserves, etc.	+3.3	+1.5	-1.8	+10.7	+6.1	-4.5
Multiple and all other food uses	+13.4	-35.3	-62.0	+97.0	-11.4	+73.4
Non-food products	+1.6	+16.9	-6.1	-10.4	+13.6	-17.6
Sub-total	+2.0	+7.2	-13.0	+9.8	+2.0	+10.8
Non-industrial 2/	-42.2	+631.7	+37.9	-75.7	+79.5	-14.9
Total	-0.3	+8.2	-12.7	+2.7	+2.7	+7.4

1/ Reported as produced and sold (typically dextrose hydrate) and excludes small amounts to competitors as well as small quantities used in miscellaneous mixes.

2/ Principally deliveries to wholesalers and retailers but also includes miscellaneous non-industrial deliveries as follows: New England, 193; Middle Atlantic, 2,620; North Central, 3,027; South, 4,252; West, 1,674; Total, 11,766.

Table 19. Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane sugar-spot price: Domestic sugar at N.Y. duty paid 1/	Raw cane sugar-spot price: "World" sugar 2/	Quota premium and 3/ discount	Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: Eastern	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1961-65 Monthly average	7.22	4.07	+2.21	9.65	9.60	9.89
1966 Monthly average	6.99	1.86	+4.18	9.44	9.44	9.55
1967 Monthly average	7.28	1.99	+4.33	9.70	9.70	10.11
1967						
December	7.30	2.17	+4.17	9.75	9.75	10.25
1968						
January	7.41	2.20	+4.23	9.85	9.85	10.25
February	7.38	2.17	+4.23	9.85	9.85	10.34
March	7.35	1.93	+4.44	10.00	10.00	10.40
April	7.42	1.84	+4.60	10.00	10.00	10.40
May	7.48	1.98	+4.52	10.00	10.00	10.40
June	7.53	1.78	+4.77	10.00	10.00	10.40
July	7.59	1.71	+4.90	10.00	10.00	10.40
August	7.59	1.66	+4.95	10.00	10.00	10.40
September	7.62	1.45	+5.19	9.99	9.99	10.40
October	7.66	1.90	+4.78	9.85	9.85	10.34
November	7.58	2.39	+4.21	9.85	9.85	10.25
Last 12-month average	7.49	1.93	+4.58	9.93	9.93	10.35

Year and month	Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/: North East	South East	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	Retail U.S. average
	Cents per pound					
1961-65 Monthly	10.76	10.22	10.13	9.86	9.89	12.48
1966 Monthly average	10.36	9.89	9.87	9.64	9.55	12.04
1967 Monthly average	10.62	10.32	10.24	9.82	10.11	12.19
1967						
December	10.60	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.20
1968						
January	10.62	10.50	10.35	9.85	10.25	12.16
February	10.71	10.50	10.35	9.85	10.34	12.12
March	10.65	10.50	10.35	10.00	10.40	12.14
April	10.65	10.50	10.35	10.00	10.40	12.18
May	10.74	10.53	10.45	10.00	10.40	12.16
June	10.90	10.65	10.50	10.00	10.40	12.18
July	10.90	10.65	10.50	10.00	10.40	12.16
August	10.90	10.65	10.50	10.00	10.40	12.22
September	10.90	10.65	10.50	9.99	10.40	12.22
October	11.05R/	10.65	10.50	9.85	10.34	12.26
November	11.05	10.65	10.50	9.85	10.25	
Last 12-month average	10.81	10.58	10.43	9.93	10.35	

1/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 10 which, beginning November 21, 1966, replaces Contract No. 7. The terms of these contracts are duty paid or duty free, full duty rate .625 cent per pound.

2/ Spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is for bagged sugar f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ The No. 10 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9. R. Revised.

Table 20. Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

Period	Refined sugar wholesale Northeast 1/	Dextrose New York 2/		Corn sirup New York 3/		Dextrose relative to refined sugar		Corn sirup relative to refined sugar	
		Quoted	Dry basis 4/	Quoted	Dry basis 4/	Quoted	Dry basis	Quoted	Dry basis
	Cents per pound					Percent			
1952	8.62	7.29	7.92	7.37	9.18	85	92	85	106
1953	8.72	7.35	7.99	7.32	9.12	84	92	84	105
1954	8.72	7.32	7.96	7.32	9.12	84	91	84	105
1955	8.59	7.22	7.85	7.25	9.03	84	91	84	105
1956	8.77	7.28	7.91	7.15	8.90	83	90	82	101
Average 1952-56	8.68	7.29	7.93	7.28	9.07	84	91	84	104
1957	9.15	7.65	8.32	7.36	9.17	84	91	80	100
1958	9.27	7.66	8.33	7.37	9.18	83	90	80	99
1959	9.33	7.48	8.13	7.31	9.10	80	87	78	98
1960	9.43	7.48	8.13	7.32	9.12	79	86	78	97
1961	9.40	7.45	8.10	7.23	9.00	79	86	77	96
Average 1957-61	9.32	7.54	8.20	7.32	9.11	81	88	79	98
1962	9.60	7.40	8.04	7.01	8.73	77	84	73	91
1963	11.94	8.37	9.10	7.38	9.19	70	76	62	77
1964	10.68	8.14	8.85	6.71	8.36	76	83	63	78
1965	10.22	8.00	8.70	6.64	8.27	78	85	65	81
1966	10.36	8.16	8.87	6.70	8.34	79	86	65	81
Average 1962-66	10.56	8.01	8.71	6.89	8.58	76	82	65	81
1967	10.62	8.37	9.10	6.75	8.40	79	86	64	79
1967									
December	10.60	8.37	9.10	6.72	8.37	79	86	65	79
1968									
January	10.62	8.37	9.10	6.73	8.38	79	86	63	79
February	10.71	8.37	9.10	6.73	8.38	78	85	63	78
March	10.65	8.37	9.10	6.73	8.38	79	85	63	79
April	10.65	8.39	9.12	6.43	8.01	79	86	60	75
May	10.74	8.41	9.14	6.11	7.61	78	85	57	71
June	10.90	8.49	9.23	6.11	7.61	78	85	56	70
July	10.90	8.58	9.33	6.13	7.63	79	86	56	70
August	10.90	8.61	9.36	6.14	7.65	79	86	56	70
September	10.90	8.61	9.36	6.14	7.65	79	86	56	70
October	11.05 5/	8.65	9.40	6.14	7.65	78 5/	85 5/	56	69 5/
November	11.05	8.73	9.49	6.14	7.65	99	86	56	69
Last 12-month average through November	10.81	8.50	9.24	6.35	7.91	79	86	59	73

1/ Gross basis price in 100-pound bags subject to a 2 percent discount.

2/ Hydrate, commercial bags less than carlots, ex whse., N.Y. 100 lbs. Beginning April 1964 price is for 600 bag carload f.o.b. N.Y.

3/ For regular conversion sirup (38-49 D.E.) per cwt. in tank cars f.o.b. New York, except February 1962 to April 1964 price is for drums in less than carlots. Quoted as 42° Baume unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43° unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

5/ Revised.

Table 21. Refined sugar production and month end stocks

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks 1/	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1963-67 monthly average	579	243	280	1,117
1966 monthly average	593	236	275	1,202
1967 monthly average	613	228	273	1,110
1967				
December	596	580	266	1,429
1968				
January	573	352	267	1,601
February	547	69	280	1,490
March	636	37	319	1,307
April	617	113	303	1,225
May	694	105	312	1,102
June	693	65	317	924
July	700	73	297	720
August	746	89	279	487
September	701	159	280	351
October	661 2/	644	291	735
November 3/	581	685	308	1,190
Last 12-month average	645	248	293	1,047

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

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